**Sexual Reproduction Vs Asexual Reproduction**

**Sexual Reproduction** = Reproduce with fusion of cells from male and female sources

**Asexual Reproduction** = Reproduce without the interaction of 2 sexes

Retrieved from: http://www.biotopics.co.uk/genes1/asexual\_and\_sexual\_reproduction.html

**Asexual and Sexual Reproduction seen in animals – similarities and differences**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Asexual reproduction** | **Sexual reproduction** |
| No egg or sperm involved | Involves an egg and sperm to combine and fertilize |
| Offspring is a clone of parent | 2 parents give DNA |
| Don’t need a mate | Must have a mate |
| Create more offspring, faster | More time and energy to produce offspring |

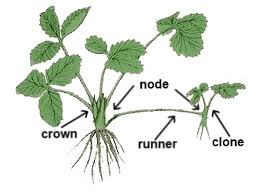
**Examples of Reproduction**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Asexual Reproduction | Sexual Reproduction |
| Budding (offspring grows on parent) | Pollination |
| Fragmentation | Fertilization |
| Regeneration (star fish can grow new body part) |  |
| Fission (organism breaks into 2 equal parts) |  |

Retrieved from: http://quizlet.com/34485215/sexual-vs-asexual-reproduction-flash-cards/

**Reproduction of Plants**

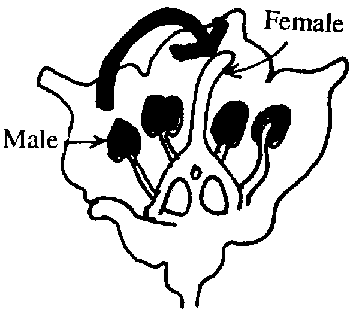
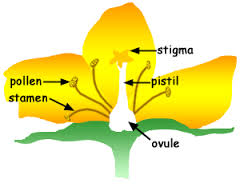
Asexual Reproduction Cycle (using vegetative propagation)

Strawberries use a type of vegetative propagation by producing runners. Strawberry plants send out horizontal stems known as stolons. These stems will work their way into the ground in places and form roots, and eventually a new plant will grow.

Retrieved from: http://education-portal.com/academy/lesson/asexual-reproduction-in-plants-advantages-disadvantages-types.html#lesson

Sexual Reproduction Cycle (pollination)

Other plants, such as flowers, have to be pollinated in order to produce seeds. The pollen, the fertilizing powder which comes from the male part of the flower or another, is brought to the female part of the flower - the stigma or pistil

Retrieved from: http://collections.infocollections.org/ukedu/uk/d/Jii06be/4.4.html